

JOHN A. SCHOLTEN PORTRAITS,
No. 920 and 922 Olive.



The Largest, Lightest, Handsomest and Best Arranged Gallery in St. Louis.

Grand Gold Medal, Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, 1879; awarded 1874, St. Louis Fair Association, Twelve First-Class Medals, and 1881 Two First Prize American Institute, New York, over all exhibitors. Parties desiring SCHOLTEN'S beautiful Crayons, Oil Paintings, Pastel, Water Color or India Ink, will please send the fading images of friends, living or dead, and he will fix them in the above styles so as to last for generations.

SPRING SHAWLS!

A Full Line of Colored and Black Cashmere Shawls, with Wool and Silk Fringe; Also, Foreign and Domestic Shetland Shawls.

SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.



AND TINNERS' STOCK OF ALL KINDS.
FOR SALE BY

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Entirely new and choice goods in MAHOGANY, CHERKY, WALNUT and ASH at my temporary location,

810 N. Sixth St.

With thanks for the kind recognition and sympathy of my friends since the fire, I hope to merit a continuance of their valued patronage in the future by a strict attention to all orders entrusted to me. I shall make a special effort to serve all with care and to the greatest satisfaction possible under the circumstances, and only ask a little indulgence.

H. L. NIEDRINGHAUS,

SOMETHING NEW

EVERY DAY IN

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

Call and see the largest and most varied stock ever exhibited, at prices that defy competition.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

The Cheapest and Best Place in the City for

WIRE SCREENS

Chas. Dauernheim,

214 North Broadway, between Pine and Olive Streets, East Side.

JUST RETURNED FROM THE EAST

With a large stock of the finest goods at factory prices bought for cash. Will sell on Monthly Payments and at very lowest cash prices.

C. Farner Stove, Furniture and Carpet Company

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and Clark Av. Open until 9 o'clock every evening

J. H. WEAR, BOOGHER & CO.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

LARGE STOCK, CHOICE SELECTIONS.
And LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

SIXTH AND ST. CHARLES STS.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Large and Handsome Lines
Seersuckers, Lawns, Toile
Nurds and Specialties.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE

N. W. Corner Fifth and Olive Sts.

Pure Medicines, Fine Perfumery, Sponges, Mirrors, Hair Brushes,
Combs, Soap and other Fancy Toilet Articles.

ALEXANDER'S UNRIVALED COLOGNE WATER.

Prescriptions accurately prepared by competent apothecaries under
supervision of M. W. Alexander, graduate of Philadelphia College
Pharmacy.

McNICHOLS AT THE WHEEL!

ALL SAFE SO FAR.
A lonely man was he who came
From far Kentucky's shore;
He only knew one single name—
"Twas written on a stone.
McNichols—of large renown,
Who sells his goods so low.
This stranger rambled o'er the town,
Seeking some friend to know.
At last he conquered his dismay
At meeting with a crowd,
And now he makes his weary way
Where gather poor and proud.
This stranger was one of the hundreds who gathered Saturday
at McNichols' store, selling his stock of Furniture, Carpets, and Fancy Household
Fittings out at low prices, to make room for others to come in. Mac is bound to clear the whole business at
the same rates, so now's your chance. It can't last always, but you can go and see it.

ONLY McNICHOLS.

RAZORS!
BEST QUALITY.
AUGUST KERN.
BARBERS' SUPPLIES
AND STEAM GRINDING.
926 NORTH SIXTH ST., ST. LOUIS

VANE, CALVERT & CO.'S

READY MIXED PAINTS.
Absolutely Pure. Guaranteed to be the Best Paints in the United States. For
Sample Card and Price-List address VANE, CALVERT & CO., 617 N. Main St.

THE CAMPAIGN IS OPEN!

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
The New Home Sewing Machine is the
Ladies' Candidate. We know this by our
large increase in sales since January 1.
The Battle is won by the New Home Sewing
Machine, 1011 Olive Street.
Dealers Wanted in Unoccupied Territory.

FURNITURE!

To Buyers on time: If you have found
that you have paid for your whistle
in buying on time come and see what I can
do for you SPOT CASH. (Lower than
Auction Prices).

MELLIS, 808 MORGAN ST.

BLANKE & BRO.

CANDY CO.,

608, 610 and 612 Market St.

Pure goods, adapted to the finer retail
trade a Specialty.

ESTABLISHED 1866
CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING
Suits Cleaned in Six Hours.
Cost \$1.00 to \$2.00. (North St. at St. Charles and Chestnut)
Orders by mail promptly answered.

JOHN MAGUIRE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

2039 WALNUT ST. BET. 22ND AND 23RD

Steam Engines and Mill Machinery.
COOK'S Flour and Bran Packers,
with Williams' Pat. Registers.

Richerson's 6-in. Noiseless Roller Mills.
Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier.
Smith Centrifugal Reel.

Grain Cleaners and Bran-Dusters.
No. 1010 SOUTH 2ND ST. ST. LOUIS.

LATEST EDITION.

ON THE MAKE.

The Story of the Delegates
Who Wanted Money
for Votes.

Mr. Cochran Tells an Inter-
esting Tale of Our Mu-
nicipal Statesmen.

Ed Butler Wanted Free Light for
the Standard for Five Years.

Because He Said He Controlled the
House of Delegates.

The Boodle That Delegate Pat
Brennan Was After.

Pat Said He Wanted Cash for Mc-
Allister, Sullivan and Schaw-
acker.

The Post-Dispatch Successful in the
Work of Unraveling Bribery and Bot-
teness in the Assembly—Now Let all
the Other Witnesses be Called—A Nice
Little Ring—The Delegates Dismayed
at the Results of the Investigation—
Corruption Apparent in Many Quar-
ters.

The Committee of Investigation of the House
of Delegates held their first meeting yesterday
afternoon in the committee room of the House.
The committee is composed of Messrs. Davis,
Slevin, Kaiser, Bruggeman and MacManus. The
latter was not present. Mr. Marriott, formerly
Speaker of the House, was the first witness ex-
amined. He said he knew nothing of any bribery
of his own knowledge, and he did not pay any at-
tention to what he heard on the street. He said
he had heard a number of times that bribery was
going on, but he couldn't call to mind who it was
that told him. Mr. Marriott was dismissed, and
Mr. A. Fanning, a reporter for the Post-Dis-
patch, called. Mr. Fanning testified that he had
been told by Mr. W. L. B. G. Allen, of the
Brush Electric Light Company, that he had been
approached by some of the members of the
House on the subject of the electric wire bill,
and that these members made a personal and
direct proposition to him, that for a certain
consideration they would vote for his bill. The
consideration was not money. Witness did not
know who these delegates were. Witness gave
testimony as to what he had heard concerning
demands for money by delegates on the Sectional
Dock Company's bill, Wiggins Ferry Company
bill, Southern Hotel, Union Depot and Forest
Park Railway bill, Anheuser-Busch switch bill
and the Schawacker matter. Witness heard
that Mr. Schawacker had been given a bundle
of what he supposed was money, by Warren
McChesney, and when Schawacker had found no
money in the bundle he made a vigorous kick
about it. Judge Terry told the witness that
Schawacker had told him he had been given a
bogus bundle of money at a hotel. Judge Terry
had learned from McChesney that a job was to
be put up on Schawacker, and Judge Terry was
informed of the completion of the job by a
smooth-faced young man whose face was familiar
about the City Hall. Judge Terry said that
there was a bundle of stuff, implying there was
nothing in it. Witness was cross-examined at
great length by Mr. Thompson, attorney for
Schawacker, and told materially the same story.
Mr. Thompson held him for an hour or more,
examining him minutely as to his conversation
with Judge Terry. Witness told about a quarrel
that had occurred between four delegates in a South St. Louis sal-
oon, three of whom were Messrs. Alt, Rooke and
Bruggeman, in which they accused each other of
bribery, the amount of the bribe being \$50. Mr.
Bruggeman being a member of the committee,
examined the witness on this point. Mr. Ed But-
ler was called, and testified that he did not know
anything at all about

THE SCHAWACKER MATTER
or the reorganization of the House. He knew
McChesney slightly. The only connection he ever
had with McChesney was that McChesney had a
brood mare on Winton farm. Frank S. O'Neill,
a Post-Dispatch reporter, said that he knew
nothing about the bribery matter; he had written
that part of the "Schawacker Story" item which
was embraced in Butler's interview. Wm. Hicks,
a Post-Dispatch reporter, testified that he had
written the most of the article entitled "Schaw-
acker Sold." Judge Terry supplied him with
most of the information. The facts in the
article, witness had heard, had been in
type in a morning newspaper office but the article
had been suppressed by three Republican politi-
cians. Mr. A. Lane, a reporter, was called and
testified that he was not the young man who
passed the word from McChesney to Terry. He
said that a fellow reporter named Whitman had
told him that there was a big bribery item in the
House of Delegates one night during a meeting
of the House just previous to the close of the last
session, and that mentioned McChesney's name
in connection with it. The committee then ad-
journed until 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Edmund T. Allen was the first witness
called this morning. He testified that he was
president of the Brush Electric Association.
A general bill for running electric wires through
the streets of St. Louis, was sent by him to the
House of Delegates, and he tried to have the bill
passed by appearing before committees, etc. He
did not know of any members of the House ap-
proaching him on the subject of money. He
could not say that personally he had any knowl-
edge of the matter. He had been informed that
delegates demanded money of persons in the
company for passing the bill. He was so informed
by Alexander Cochran, superintendent of the
factory. The witness' brother, the secretary of
the company, reported to him that members of
the House called on him at the office and conferred
with him relative to the payment of money; then,
He personally knew of no member of the
House exacting benefit or reward for his action on
that bill in the House. The names of the mem-
bers of the House who approached Mr. Cochran
were given to witness by that gentleman. Mr.
Brennan was one of the men named. He had a
conversation with members of the House on the
night the bill passed. (This was in answer to a
question by Mr. Marriott.) The members were
Judge Davis, Judge Terry and Mr. Richardson.
"This conversation," said Mr. Allen, "was in ef-
fect that the Brush Association had been ap-
proached by members of the House on the sub-
ject of the bill. I told them that if those parties
voted against the bill or if the bill was de-
feated I would

MAKE IT VERY WARM
for the House of Delegates."
Patrick Egan, a member of the House, was
next called. He testified that he was a
saloon-keeper. He never knew of
four members coming to his saloon
and quarreling about bribes. One Sunday after-
noon Gates, Costman and other members came to
his saloon and asked him to vote in favor of
gunwood on Fifth street instead of granite. In turn,
Mr. Bruggeman, Mr. Alt and Mr. Rooke ques-
tioned Mr. Egan as to whether they had ever
been in his saloon and quarreled about a bill.
Witness answered in the negative each time.
Judge Davis in dismissing the witness said that
he never understood that it was in Egan's saloon
that the quarrel occurred.

MR. S. C. COCHRAN,
president of the Wiggins Ferry Company, testi-
fied that he had had no conversation with any of
the members of the House except the members of
the committee, who treated him very kindly and
passed his bill. No one that he had spoken to in
the House had made a proposition. He knew
nothing personally about any solicitation. He
had heard rumors. He did not think he
would be justified in speaking of rumors. Mr.
Tausig asked him once if he had any difficulty in
the House, and said that he did not know where
it was. He did not think it was in Egan's saloon,
he heard it was in some saloon in Carondelet.

MR. ALEXANDER COCHRAN,
of the Brush Association was the next witness.
He testified that he spoke to members of the
House of Delegates on the subject of the
electric wire bill, in order to see
how they stood. He had no personal acquaintance
with the members; had gone to one person in par-
ticular and discovered that he had no objection to
the bill, but there was something in the way. "A
man named Tom Rohan told me he was ac-
quainted with members of the House, and that he
had some influence with Pat Brennan. Brennan
agreed to vote for the bill. On the morning of the
day the bill came up, Rohan came to me and told
me that Brennan wanted to see me. I went with
him to see Brennan; Brennan told me that he
wanted the president of the association to come
and see him. I asked him what he wanted. He
said that the president of your company had 'seen'
a number of delegates a few nights be-
fore. On questioning him as to what he
meant by 'seen,' I learned that it
meant a money consideration. I asked him how
much he wanted. He said, 'enough to treat the
boys.' I asked him how many boys he wanted
to treat. He said he would tell that to the
president of the company. Being pressed
he said he wanted anywhere from \$25 to \$100 for
four or five men, whose names he would tell the
president. He said this matter would influence
him to vote for or against the bill. I told him he
could not get one cent from us. Part of this con-
versation was in the office of Mr. McAllister
(also a delegate). The rest of it was in the sal-
oon on the northwest corner of Seventh and
Pine, and took place in Mr. Rohan's presence,
where we had adjourned from our office. Brennan
told me he

CONTROLLED A NUMBER OF VOTES.
On being questioned by Mr. Kaiser the wit-
ness said Brennan was in earnest at the time,
and witness' impression was that if the money
had been paid a promise would have been made.
In answer to Mr. Bruggeman witness said that
Messrs. McAllister and Sullivan were in the
office when he had a talk with Brennan, though
he did not think they heard what was being said.
The names Brennan mentioned were McAllister,
Sullivan and Schawacker. He said he controlled
these votes, and that if \$500 had been paid it
would have been divided among them.
Witness did not believe he controlled these votes.
He heard that the president and secretary of the company, with Dr.
Leete and Mr. Hitchcock, had discussed the mat-
ter, and come to the conclusion that rather than
pay out any money for the passage of the bill
they would sell all their machinery and leave the
city. He had heard that the Thompson Electric
Company had been asked for money. He had no
positive information to that effect. Brennan said
in addition to the money consideration that the
Brush Company would have to give all its iron
work to Tom Rohan and its mason-work to him,
Brennan. The witness said further that there
were outsiders who had claimed that they con-
trolled votes. One of these, he said, was Ed But-
ler, who said that, in consideration of their giv-
ing him electric light for the Standard Theater
for five years, he would pass the bill, as he con-
trolled enough votes to pass it. "Mr. Smith, the manager of the
theater, asked me for more lights. I said they
couldn't have any more until this bill passed.
Mr. Ed Butler came to me at my place of busi-
ness and told me that he

CONTROLLED THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
and that he would pass the bill if the company

lighted his theater for five years. I was so dis-
gusted with the proposition that I walked away."
Mr. Slevin cross-examined the witness at some
length. Witness said he understood that Mr.
Butler had a hand in making the House of
Delegates.
Q.—Do you take any part in politics?
A.—No, sir, and I never propose to. They
are too rotten for me.
Witness said that Mr. Butler after the bill
passed told him that his influence had passed the
bill and asked for free light. Witness said that
if he went to the President and gave a list of the
delegates that he influenced to vote for the bill
the President would do the square thing by him.
Mr. Butler had not yet given the list desired.
Witness was of opinion that Mr. Butler did not
influence any of the delegates. In the second
conversation witness had with Mr. Butler, the
latter said it was a good thing the bill had been
passed, as if it had gone over to the next session it
might not have met with favor.

Mr. Schawacker here took witness in hand.
Witness was not positive that Brennan
said he controlled Schawacker's vote, but be-
lieved he mentioned Schawacker's name; that
name was mentioned. "You and McAllister vis-
ited me," the witness said, in answer to Schaw-
acker's question, "and I don't know what your
object was. You said you came after informa-
tion about the bill. I don't know what your ob-
ject was. McAllister was given a job by me to
mend the roof. He never did the work. I called
on him because he was a roofer and because he
was near my place. I told McAllister afterward
that if the bill passed I would give him the job
of roofing our building in the
spring. This was mentioned incidentally."

Mr. Cochran was handled freely by
all the members, but the above information was
all that was squeezed out of him.

Mr. Cochran was then dismissed. A Post-
Dispatch reporter asked Judge Davis, chairman of
the committee, to examine the witness as to the
other outsiders who claimed to be able to control
votes in the House. "Young man," said the
Judge, with an impressive air, "we are not inves-
tigating outsiders; we are investigating delegates.
We haven't the time to examine the whole world."
The committee adjourned until to-morrow morn-
ing at the request of Mr. Slevin. Mr. Schaw-
acker, it appears, did not want his
case to be touched until this after-
noon, as his attorney could not be present at that
time. Mr. Slevin could not be present this after-
noon, and so further investigation was postponed
until to-morrow morning. Newspaper men and
delegates were the only ones present during the
investigation. The committee appeared to be
dazed by the result of their inquiries, evidently
being surprised that they had really uncovered
something. Mr. Allen will be recalled in the
morning, Mr. Tom Rohan will testify, and Mr.
Whitman, a reporter, will also be called. There
will be very few developments, no doubt. Speaker
Walsh was present all morning for the purpose of
signing subpoenas.

NOT SO FLATTERING.

The Prospect For Illinois Winter Wheat
Crop—Damaged by Frost and Rain.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
SPRINGFIELD, April 22.—The prospects for
wheat in this section of the State are not so flatter-
ing as they were a month ago. Reports from
various parts of this and adjoining counties show
that the recent frosts have given it a decidedly
backward turn, in many fields forcing the roots
entirely out of the ground. The cold rains of the
past week have been of no benefit. Tracts situ-
ated in the timber lands and bottoms are looking
better than those on the open prairies. For the
next few weeks plenty of rain and warm weather
will be necessary, until the plants grow high
enough to hold moisture and protect itself from
drought. The outlook now promises only half a
crop.

BEAT HER BRAINS OUT.

The Terrible Crime Committed by an Old Man at
Waukegan, Ill.

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Journal's Waukegan,
Illinois, special says: "Charles Frike, an
aged German and an old resident
of this city, murdered his second wife
Sunday night by beating her brains out with a
club. The deed was discovered this morning by a
passing neighbor, whom Frike called in and
acknowledged the killing, saying that they had
quarreled all day Sunday over the disposition of
some property. Frike himself is very feeble and
unable to leave his bed, and probably will never
live to be tried."

INCORPORATED AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Sugar and Novelty Manufacturing Company of
East St. Louis.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 22.—The incorpora-
tion of the sugar and novelty manufacturing com-
pany for the purpose of manufacturing confec-
tionaries at East St. Louis was licensed by the
Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock is
\$15,000, and the incorporators are Adolf Burrow,
August Neuhansen and Lena Neuhansen.

Protestant Episcopal Bishops.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The House of Bishops of
the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United
States convened this morning for the purpose of
electing a number of missionary bishops. A
quorum not being present the meeting adjourned
until this afternoon. Among the Bishops present
were Whipple of Minnesota, McClary of Chicago,
Walker of North Dakota, Seymour of Spring-
field, Ill., Brown of Food Du La Wis, Burgess of
Quincy, Ill.

Furnaces Put in Operation.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., April 22.—A movement has
been set on foot here to put in operation the fur-
naces of this city, shut down recently by the
strike of the employees. The owners of the Lima
furnaces yesterday imported thirty-five men from
Sharon, and with the assistance of fire stokers,
resumed work. No disturbance has taken place
as yet.

They Both Died.

RICHMOND, Ky., April 22.—Near Irving, last
Saturday, Joe Finn and Bill Hale, two desper-
adoes, engaged in a shooting affray. Finn shot
Hale through the heart, but before Hale fell he
shot Finn twice, from the effects of which he
died in a few hours.

A Customer Fatally Injured.

ATHEENS, Ohio, April 22.—A collision occurred
yesterday between two passenger trains on the
Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.
Conductor John Miller was fatally, and several
passengers slightly injured.

Arrival of the Albat.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The steamship Albat
of the Great relief expedition arrived this morn-
ing.

Memphis Massed Again Postponed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 22.—The massing
again postponed until to-morrow.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

(Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid, \$10.00

Six months, postage paid, \$5.00

Three months, postage paid, \$2.50

One month, postage paid, \$1.00

By the week (delivered by carrier) 15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid, \$10.00

Six months, postage paid, \$5.00

Three months, postage paid, \$2.50

One month, postage paid, \$1.00

By the week (delivered by carrier) 15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor on us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1884.

CIRCULATION OF THE POST-DISPATCH

For the Seven Days of Publication Ending

With April 5, 1884:

March 26.....33,470 March 30.....Sunday

March 31.....33,120 April 1.....30,600

April 2.....30,780 April 3.....30,880

April 4.....31,810 April 5.....31,870

Total.....221,990

AVERAGE PER DAY : \$1,713

JOHN A. DILLON, Editor.

IGNAZ KAPFER, Business Manager.

D. W. WOODS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of April, 1884. My commission expires April 17, 1885.

BENJ. A. STEFAN, Notary Public.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC—M. B. Leavitt's Variety Combination.

CLAYTON—McCullin's Co. "Beggars' Street."

FORD'S—John T. Raymond. "For Congress."

PEOPLE'S—"Around the World in Eighty Days."

STANDARD—Castle, Kelly & Ryan's Co.

FIFTH ST. DIMK MUSEUM—P. M. to 10 P. M.

Baby Show.

EDWARDS' THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Oils.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

OLYMPIC—Leavitt's Combination.

CLAYTON—John T. Raymond. "For Congress."

FORD'S—"Around the World in Eighty Days."

STANDARD—Castle, Kelly & Ryan's Co.

THE House of Delegates investigation is panning out.

ARTHUR'S doom draws near. To-morrow a "pent-up" office will contract his powers.

The Post Office business is full of rumors and the situation calls for a full and fair investigation.

ALL the sensations of the Post-Dispatch are genuine. See the testimony before the Davis committee.

WILL the Law and Order League pay attention to the question of getting rid of the House of Delegates.

We have had pretty nasty weather in St. Louis, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our neighbors have had it worse than we have.

If the New Orleans Exposition is to get a National subsidy of a million dollars we do not see why the St. Louis Exposition is not entitled to a divvy.

The little Prince Victor of Wales is to be made a Duke of Dublin as soon as he comes of age. This is the next highest honor to being a Knight of St. Patrick.

MR. COCHRAN, MR. HITCHCOCK, DR. LESTER and the directors of the Brush Electric Light Company deserve the thanks of the community for the stand they made against the blackmailing gang in the House of Delegates.

Just at present we are intrusted with the responsibility of affairs in the House of Delegates and in the Post Office. This is putting a great deal on our shoulders, but we are prepared to give a good account of ourselves.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY citizens have been summoned to apply an exigent coat of whitewash to the character of WARREN McCORMACK. When the process is over Mr. McCORMACK will gleam like the fresh-painted Court-House cupola.

In the Republican this morning Postmaster WELLS denies having known of the charges against Superintendent WRIGHT until he saw them in the papers. We do not like to say that there is a lie somewhere about, but we insist that either the Republican equivocates or the Postmaster prevaricates.

HENRY GEORGE has met with such success in his lectures in England that he feels very much encouraged. When he gets right strong he will probably lecture before a board of directors of one of the land-grabbing Pacific Railroad corporations, and then we shall see what real force there is in his arguments.

MR. H. S. OSGOOD of Augusta, Me., certifies that JAMES G. BLAINE has for twenty years been a member in good and regular standing of the South Parish Congregational Church of that city. If it can be shown that Mr. BLAINE and GAIL HAMILTON both belong to that church there will be no further dispute about Mr. BLAINE's religion.

If another appropriation is made for the Census Bureau, we shall know in a few months how the wages of labor compared with the necessities of life in 1880. The clerks in the Census Bureau are chiefly employed in getting in each other's way, and it will be little less than a miracle if the census returns of 1880 are published in full before 1880.

POSTMASTER WELLS denies that he knew anything of the Wright court-martial until he saw it in print. Are we to understand that Mr. STRAAT, a gentleman wholly disconnected with official position or responsibility, deceived the carriers by promising

them immunity on the pledge of the Postmaster, when the Postmaster knew nothing of it? What a bad man Mr. STRAAT must be.

UNEARTHED.

If there was any disposition to treat the charges of the Post-Dispatch relating to the House of Delegates as mere "newspaper sensations," the testimony given this morning before the Davis Committee effectually disposes of that idea.

Mr. COCHRAN, the general superintendent of the Brush Electric Light Company, testifies that Delegate BRENNAN approached him with a demand for blackmail, under penalty of being shut out from doing business in the city, and that he said that with \$500 he could control the votes of Delegates SULLIVAN, SCHWACKER and MCALISTER. A couple of ward politicians of disreputable notoriety also attempted to jump on the company. As we write the investigation is going on.

Now let every honest man who has been threatened or victimized by this gang come forth and tell the truth without concealment and hesitation. Let the next Grand Jury take the investigation up, and we may transfer a few statements from the House of Delegates to the Work House, and permanently cleanse the Augean stable of city politics.

A NEW GRAB.

The State of Louisiana is now second only to Pennsylvania in its devotion to "the old flag, and an appropriation." Louisiana is convinced that the country prospers when fifty-five millions of people are taxed on their sugar in order that a few thousand planters may keep up their plantations, and now Louisiana, in the person of Mr. JONAS, comes forward with a modest demand from the Government for a million dollars in aid of an Exposition.

The job has all the illusory protections to which we are accustomed in treasury raids. No dividends are to be paid out of profits until the Government is reimbursed—a wise provision, inasmuch as the managers of these enterprises generally take good care that there shall be nothing to divide. Then we are told that the Government shall not be held liable in any way for any debts of the Exposition. This means that the Exposition will be kept out of debt by further raids on the Treasury from time to time.

It is the old story, but we presume the job will go through. The men who are running it have wisely chosen the season just before the Presidential election. Louisiana is a doubtful State, and is waiting to find out which party its friends belong to. The job is a small one, but Congress has no more right to give away a million dollars of the people's money to a cotton Exposition in New Orleans, than it has to give the same amount to the Velled Prophets procession or the Cincinnati Musical Festival.

Instead of paltering with considerations of expediency, Congress should refuse the appropriation without any ifs or buts.

FEDERAL AID.

Senator INGALLS of Kansas, in obedience to the commands of his Prohibition constituents, has introduced a bill to amend the internal revenue laws so as to prohibit the granting of U. S. liquor licenses and the collection of U. S. liquor taxes in States which prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages.

As they are now sold free from any State or municipal tax in the cities of Kansas, the effect of the INGALLS bill would be to free them from U. S. taxes also, unless the United States should be far more successful in enforcing prohibition in Kansas than the State authorities have been. The purpose of the bill, however, is to enlist the U. S. internal revenue authorities in the Kansas crusade against the liquor dealers. If successful, the effect would simply be to compel bibulous Kansans to obtain their fluid luxuries in demijohns and bottles from other States. Then would come the demand from Kansas that the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States should be exercised so as to exclude from her borders all imports the traffic in which is forbidden by her laws.

Congress will sit down heavily on Mr. INGALLS' bill, seeing very clearly where such legislation would soon land us. The power to regulate is not the power to destroy commerce between the States, and any Federal legislation avowedly in aid of Prohibition in Kansas would be the next thing to allowing Kansas to legislate on trade and morals for the whole Union.

It has been decided again and again that the payment of a custom house tax on imported liquors, or the possession of an internal revenue license does not guarantee a free market in any State to articles further taxed or prohibited by local laws. The local authority is free to levy a further tax on the sale or to prohibit the same altogether. That is a matter of local police, and when Congress crosses the line to interfere in behalf of it there may be uninvited interference against it. When that body undertakes to harmonize Federal and State legislation according to the INGALLS bill it may take a notion that the proper way to do it is by nullifying the peculiar and exceptional laws of one or two cranky States. Those that enact impracticable laws condemned by the public opinion of other States, or should be the last to invoke Federal legislation in such behalf.

All local investigations into public matters nowadays generally resolve themselves into attempts to find out how the Post-

Dispatch always gets the news. We do not mind taking the public into our confidence. It is the great myriad public composed of the readers of the Post-Dispatch who keep us informed of what happens and of what may be expected to happen. The bond between a great newspaper and its readers is subtle, almost invisible, but in our case it is a strong one, a close one, and it is almost impossible for anything to go on in St. Louis without knowledge of it coming immediately to the Post-Dispatch. We have a well-trained corps of zealous and experienced reporters, the best in the city, who can see an item around a corner and recognize a piece of news on a dark night, and between our regular staff and our great corps of unpaid contributors, it never happens that an item gets away.

The amendment to the Constitution reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee enabling the President to veto one or more items of an appropriation bill while approving the remainder of the bill, is not an untried experiment. It has been tried with marked success in State and municipal legislation, and is badly needed in Federal legislation.

What Their Accusers Are.

It was a Republican Secretary of the Treasury who carried the Whiskey Ring frauds into the White House and hid them down at President Grant's door, through the pocket of his private secretary. It was a quarrel of Republican rascals over the spoils which led to the impeachment of Grant's Secretary of War for Post-trader frauds. Republican papers, and among them the Tribune, denounced the Credit Mobilier scandals after a Republican Congressman had exposed them, and charged James A. Garfield with presenting "a most distressing figure" in the investigation. It was the falling out of Republican thieves which first exposed the Star-route frauds. It was the Secretary of the Republican National Committee who told of the purpose of Indiana and New York in 1880, who confirmed the story of the sale of a Supreme Court judgeship for \$100,000, and who explained that some of the wealthy Star-route robbers had paid bribes to escape indictment. It was a Republican office-seeker who murdered President Garfield. It was a Republican Senator, General who swore to the belief that a plot existed to kill all who were concerned in the prosecution of Republican robbers when the President was assassinated. It was a Republican Attorney-General who testified that he left Arthur's Cabinet because he saw that no one who desired to send the Star-route thieves to jail could be a friend of the Republic. It was a Republican who supported the campaign of the present Republican Administration. Republicans are the denouncers of Arthur as the beneficiary of an assassination his own conduct helped to bring about. It is on Republican authority that the machine methods of this State are denounced as infamous, and that the Republican leader and boss, Johnny O'Brien, is accused of judging law by the practice of frauds for the accomplishment of his objects.

A Party With No Policy.

The Republican party in two great States has just elected a President and a Vice-President, and yet the resolutions and adjournment of the party in one word in reference to the most important practical question now before the Government—the reduction of taxation, or the disposition of the surplus resulting from the present system. In one of these States, last year, a resolution was adopted favoring the distribution of the surplus among the States, and in the other it was decided that beyond the present system of the surplus should be likewise advanced and defended about the same time by James G. Blaine, whose name the Republicans of that State now present for the Republican nomination. Have the Republicans of Pennsylvania changed their policy, or only grown more prudent in avowing it? Their conduct in this regard is a puzzle, beyond the fact that it protests against any reduction of the tariff. Whether they would abolish the taxes on whisky and tobacco for the sake of retaining those on coal, iron, glass, salt, sugar, blankets, clothing, and other necessities of the people, or adopt the other alternative of spending the surplus, they do not say. The Republicans of Illinois, on the other hand, are not at all in a hurry to get rid of the surplus, but rather, neither platform contains any demand or suggestion for economy in the administration of the Government, supported by the further fact that the representatives of the party in Congress from both States vote eagerly for every money spending bill that is brought forward, the logical inference is that the Republican party is summed up in Mr. Kelley's argument for "high prices and high taxes."

Blaine's Limit.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Blaine will in all probability go to Chicago with a strong lead, but he has been to conventions with a good many delegates before. If a new man were carrying things with so much of a rush the case would be very different, for nobody could tell where the rushing would stop, but this Blaine business is just what we have had before, and there appears no reason to believe that the stopping will come where it did before. It is merely the "old guard" again, and there are no new guards coming to make victory possible. There is this, and there is Blaine himself. Has the public forgotten the man's record? Think of the Republican party with him as its candidate, opposed by a man like Grover Cleveland. The kind of political efforts will manage affairs at Chicago are supposed to be successful, first and foremost, and the danger of defeat is this year so plain that not even the blindest of partisans denies it. There will, good people, be no Blaine defection.

Burchard's Ideas.

From the Washington Post. What the people want are issues that can be seen and felt and grappled with—issues with relation to which the attitude of parties is clearly defined. It might not be easy to convince them, as the Democratic leaders standing on a platform of administrative reform would be required to do, that the Administration in power is made up altogether of scoundrels, thieves and "spoliators" all alike—but they can readily understand the difference between war taxes and peace taxes, between issues that mean a good deal and those that mean little of nothing. The most that they ask or the candidate is that he shall hold pronounced and practical views—not theories—on the questions at issue, and possess the qualities that fit him for the leadership of a progressive party and the safe execution of the popular will.

Patronizing Art.

From the New York Sun. Senator Sherman reported an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill yesterday providing \$15,000 for the purchase by the Government of Mrs. Fasset's great historical painting of the Bietor Commission. While the event is one that no good citizen wishes to have commemorated in any way, shape, or form, Mrs. Fasset's painting is far from the nature of a pilory case, as the Democratic leaders are anxious to do to reconcile one to its existence. Fifteen thousand dollars is a good deal of money, but if Senator Sherman means, as he is a reasonable and sound-headed man, he must mean, to buy it and burn it. It is not a cent too much. The Senator

might make a note of the fact, now when

Lagard summer approaches, that a marble

statue by Virnie Reed, suitably treated with

sulphuric acid, would make forty thousand gal-

lons of proper soda water.

A Fire in Randall's Rear.

From the Philadelphia (Ind.) Record.

Mr. Randall and the protectionist madmen be-

hind him, who have now put themselves on record

and are favoring increased tariff taxation and an

opposing reduced tariff taxation, may possibly

delay judicious legislation and prevent the House

from sending to the Senate a proper measure for

the relief of the country; but in so doing, while

they will shoulder a crushing weight of popular

odium, they will entirely fail to betray their party

into a false and feeble position, where it

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POLITICAL DRIFT.

MAINE has two Greenback parties, and both of

them will hold State conventions.

It is asserted that already 50,000 of Frank

Hurd's speeches on the wool bill have been

ordered.

BAYARD's boom has outgrown his State, and is

lopping over into the adjacent counties of Mary-

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WYOMING will run for Congress again in the

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The Troy Press insists that if the Democrats

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AN Indianapolis paper, edited by colored men,

complains bitterly because no negroes have been

elected delegates to the Chicago Convention by the

Republicans of Indiana.

"GRESHAM and Hawley—subject to the con-

sideration of the National Republican Conven-

tion—are certain of approval by a large majority,"

says the Boston Journal.

The Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.) believes that

"Grant is today, as he was in 1860, the most

dangerous candidate the anti-third-term Repub-

licans will find to confront them in convention."

CONGRESSMAN MURPHY of Iowa says up his

brethren thus: "Every man who comes to Con-

gress has only two ideas. The first is, that with-

out himself the Government could not exist for a

day, and the second, how shall I best secure a

re-election?"

A SIX-DAY pedestrian match has been arranged

to take place in Madison Square Garden. Among

those entered are Howell, Fitzgerald, Vink, Nor-

mac and Hart. "Mr. Tilden's name," remarks

the Indianapolis Journal, "does not appear, al-

though it is claimed that he walked the entire

length of his library recently."

The Buffalo Commercial (Rep.), Chairman

Warren's paper, says: "He does not believe that

James G. Blaine can carry New York as the Re-

publican candidate for President. The Commer-

cialist's belief is that Mr. Blaine's public record

is so bad that the Republican party would be

worse off by his nomination than by the defeat of

the present Republican Administration. Repub-

licans are the denouncers of Arthur as the

beneficiary of an assassination his own conduct

helped to bring about. It is on Republican authority

that the machine methods of this State are

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 medicine is furnished by the following:
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 complaint for several years, and
 at counterfeiting has only added to the trouble."
 "I have tried many remedies, but
 do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL and
 follow the directions."
 "I have been cured of my
 complaint by the use of
DR. MARRIEN'S YOUNG TONIC and can sell it as
 a safe and reliable remedy for all
 such complaints."

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